Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 186—tf.

Poetry.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fiery hearts and armed hands
Encounter'd in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget,
How gush'd the life-blood of her brave—
Gush'd, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still;
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouth'd gun and staggering wain,
Men start not at the battle-cry;
O! be it never heard again.

Soon rested those who fought; but thou
Who minglest in the harder strife
For truths which men receive not now,
Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long
Through weary day and weary year;
And wild and many-weapon'd throng
Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.

Yet, nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot,
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint they not.

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The hissing, surging bolt of scorn,
For with thy side shall dwell at last
The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crush'd to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are her's;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust,
When they who help'd thee flee in fear,
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
Till from the trumpet's mouth is peal'd
The blast of triumph o'er the grave.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF GEORGIA.

Gov. Johnson of Georgia has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to elect delegates to a convention to be held on the fourth Wednesday of October, next. He also delivered an address in the City Hall at Macon, on Saturday evening, July 15th, in which he said he had been appointed for the single purpose of enabling the State to form a Government. He advised the people to receive the amnesty oath and thus prepare themselves to become citizens. He expressed his ideas on the slavery question in the following pertinent manner:

I now feel bound to declare to you one thing which you must recognize as accomplished; and the sooner you know it, and conform to it, the sooner you will be relieved from military rule. Slavery exists no more. This is decreed. Its restoration under any form, is utterly out of the question. Slavery has been extinguished by the operations of the late war. I do not propose, in this connection, to enter upon a lengthy argument to prove it. I simply state what is universally acknowledged by all writers on national law, that belligerents have the right to make captures of persons and property, and that they may make what disposition they please of the property captured. The vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper. Such is war, and it is a sin against God and humanity that it should be waged. We must submit to the result of the war. Congress, by the Constitution of the United States, has the power to give to the President the regulations of captures by sea and land, and the President, in the exercise of this power given to him by the Constitution and by Congress, issued his proclamation disposing of their captures, declaring that all the negroes who were slaves in the revolted States, should, by virtue of that proclamation, become emancipated. Such is, in my judgment, the law, and I believe the Supreme Court will so decide.

I come to another point. The Constitution which the people of Georgia shall adopt in convention will be required to recognize this fact. The convention will be called upon to agree to this amendment to the Constitution, that slavery shall no longer exist in these states. They will be called upon to decide this before their restoration to the Union, in order that this quarrel about slavery, which has existed since the beginning of the government to the present time, shall never be revived, and in order that there shall be no dispute among the people of this State on the subject. They must provide for its extinction now, and so I tell you today, if you wish to be admitted into the Union, this convention of the people of Georgia must be composed of such material as will recognize the fact of the extinction of slavery in Georgia, and agree to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which will extinguish slavery throughout the country.

It is claimed by some that the negroes will not work. I know that those who have been driven off the farms do not work, because they have no opportunity of working, and some of them will not work where they have not been driven off. For this latter class, the Legislature must make laws declaring them vagrants, and punishing them as such. The negro will not work! How do you know they will not? I saw them working very well in New York and other places where I have been. It is true, they sometimes commit crimes in those places, and they are punished for it. They must work—they can work—they must either work or perish. What is the difficulty? Do not the people have to work in Germany in France, in New York, in Ohio? What is the reason they will not work? I tell you they will work; and I must say that under the peculiar circumstances by which they are surrounded, no people ever behaved better than they have done. Those who tell you they will not work, have hopes of continuing their control and dominion over them. They will work under contracts of hire; and and if they fail, they become vagrants, and may be punished or exiled, as the laws of the State may direct. Let the Legislature meet and pass the needful laws for their regulation, and everything will move smoothly on. Let them be employed by men of humanity, and have fair compensation given them, and, in my judgment, no difficulty will lie in the way.

We have lost our capital in negro property. It is gone. We are reduced, as a people, to bankruptcy. We have been in affluence, and our riches have flown away. But who is to blame? From what source came the result? It is from the war; it is one of the penalties we must pay. It was a war of our own seeking, and such has been the result of it. We made the war. As a Southern man I am bound to say, and history will say, we fired the first gun, the result of which has been a war of gigantic, huge proportions. We have been impoverished by our folly, and such will ever be the result of stupendous folly.

But while I say these things on this point, I think some advantages will result from this war in the future. Whilst we have been hurt and chastised for the present, yet let us remember that we may accumulate property in the future, and all our surplus capital, instead of being laid out in negroes, will be expended in permanent improvement in increasing the comfort of our homes, manuring our lands, planting orchards, building permanent fences, and in manufactures of all kinds. Attracted to this land, immigrants from other parts of the world and from the North will come to settle amongst us, because we have as good a clime as any under the sun. Our towns and villages, instead of going to decay, will improve, and arts and sciences will flourish among us. Such, I believe, will be one of the results of this war.

And not only that, there is another advantage. We have been very sensitive as a people. We allowed no man to think that slavery was a moral, social, or political evil, and if any one thought thus he was deemed unsound, and arraigned before vigilance committees. Even when Lord John Russel in England, took occasion to say he hoped slavery would be abolished by this revolution, our people commenced abusing him as if he had trespassed upon our rights. We abused mankind when they differed with us, and we carried our opposition to men's thinking as they pleased to such an extreme, that men among us who dared to differ from us on this subject were arraigned, not by law, or before a legal tribunal, but before vigilance societies, and personally abused. Civilization was almost driven from the land; law and order were suppressed by these lawless men. But now we can look over this land, and pray, as Solomon did, that all of Adam's race may be elevated to dignity and happiness. Now every one may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, advocate slavery or denounce it, surrounded as he is, by the power of the Government of the United States, which protects us fully in the enjoyment of these rights.

But, fellow citizens, as I have before remarked, we have severely suffered from this war. Our towns have been burned and destroyed, our fields have been laid waste, our homes and cattle have been taken from us, and our children have fallen on bloody fields. But, notwithstanding this, there is hope. It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as He deals with individuals, that they will be perfected by sufferings. We shall come out of this controversy a more glorious and happy people. The presence of liberty will be well guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people. In looking down the vista of time, I see Georgia ten fold more prosperous, and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet together North and South, as brethren, rejoicing under our government, and marching on to the glorious destiny which is before us. Not only will Georgia increase in wealth and population, but the whole Southern country will be more prosperous in arts, manufactures, wealth and civilization. I see them marching on in this new order of things. The whole country united in the bonds of charity and love, must go on prospering until this great nation shall be unequaled by any Power on earth. This is our country; these are her prospects. To this standard I invite you to rally.

"'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE MISSION OF A NEWSPAPER.

The Springfield *Republican*, which to us appears to be the most independent and manly journal in New England, gives the following paragraphs, which entirely agree with our opinions and practice:

"As we understand the mission of a newspaper press, it is to tell the truth; to give its readers as accurate ideas of events and men as are to be had, and to make such comments and suggestions as seem likely to promote the public welfare. This is only saying that an editor is bound to be an honest man. If he is, he will of course sometimes have occasion to tell unpleasant truths about his own party leaders, or acts of the Government, and expose malfeasance and corruption in office. To suppress the truth may often be as hurtful as to utter a falsehood, and the newspaper that intentionally does either, with the idea that it is thus serving the interests of any party, makes a gross mistake. It is merely destroying its own influence in the community and making itself a nonentity. What intelligent man values the opinion of a strictly partisan newspaper, which systematically defends all that its own party says and does, and maintains the impeccability of every man that party votes into office? There is a certain class that is influenced by such indiscriminate partisanships, but it is not the thinking and controlling class; it is not the class that an editor of honorable ambition endeavors to influence."

The *Republican* cares very little whether it is called radical or conservative, or both alternatively. It aims to give real facts and honest opinions on all subjects without fear or favor, and without regard to the supposed interests of party, or the petty ambitions of partisan leaders. And it believes that the American press will only attain its proper influence and consideration by rising above party and expressing independent opinions. In this way it will not only take its true position among the great instruments of human progress and amelioration, but it will purify and elevate politics, and aid in bringing the time when sincere men can enter into the contests of parties without loss of self-respect.

GENERAL LEE.—It is a poor business to be trying to create sympathy and admiration for General Lee. He is a perjured traitor, who turned against the Government that educated him into a position, and he used the education that the people had paid for to slay them. Thousands of dead patriots who sleep in unknown graves were sent there by the orders of this military head of the great plot of treason. A truly loyal man can look at Lee with no other feeling than that of abhorrence.

Twelve hundred fresh troops, direct from France, were landed at Tampico, in the beginning of this month, and there was a rumor which did gain much credence, that soon after there arrived twelve thousand more.

RESTORATION THE WORK OF TIME.

(From the New York Times, 20th.)

Many men are disappointed in not finding a more rapid transformation of Southern character. They read of a great deal of bitterness yet towards the National Government, of a loyalty that is simply submission to the strongest, of continued adherence to the doctrine of State rights, of a disposition to oppress and persecute the freedmen; they conclude that there is but a poor prospect that the South will ever assimilate with the rest of the country, and look forward to an indefinite prolongation of military rule, or to never-ending disorder and wrong. From this state of mind naturally comes an inclination to try rigorous measures and summary expedients.

This view of the subject is false and mischievous. We never had a right to imagine that the South would be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti-slavery principles and our inbred reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights as sacred as his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance. It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern man now finds himself, and the extreme difficulty of his adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime, must be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship, of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt. Were we, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen Victoria, our old ideas and habits would hardly experience a ruder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden break-up of their social system.

The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which the great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the Government, few of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the Government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities. Nothing like enthusiasm is shown in this; nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeats and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of a recovery for many a day yet. They move, for the most part, passively; but it is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the Government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparallelled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us, in act, thought, and feeling.

THE TWO ROADS.

A traveller once came to the forks of a road, not knowing which one to take, in order to reach his destination. The one was routh and the other smooth. The one set out into a flat and barren piece of land, whilst the other wound around the base of the hill, and disappeared finally far away in a smiling and fertile valley. The former road, in short, was in every way uninviting to the traveller, whilst the latter seemed to beckon him on its way.

The pleasant prospect decided his course, and he turned his feet into the latter road. He passed down into the valley and wended his way along the banks of a laughing stream until the sun was high in the middle of the heavens. He then left it and passed up out of the valley over the hills. Here the prospect became less inviting, and the farther he advanced the more broken and desolate the country became, until at last the horse which he was riding sank into the mire, and was unable to go any farther. After having made inquiry as "to where this road led," he turned his horse about and retraced his steps, and when on the next day he neared his destination on the other road, the scene which on every hand met his eye, was fairly enchanting!

Two roads start, my dear young friends, from your very feet. See how they look. The one is narrow and rough, and thorns and briers grow thick on either side. The other is broad and smooth, and a charming prospect opens up on either hand of green meadows and dense foliaged woods. The former is "the narrow way" which leads to life everlasting, and the latter is "the broad road" which leads to eternal death.

The roughness and thorns and briers of the one are the trials and temptations of a godly life, and the smoothness and pleasantness of the other are the sinful pleasures and practices of a godless life. To you it may seem easy and pleasant to follow on in the way after *Satan*, but very difficult and disagreeable to take up the cross and bear it after *Christ*, "through evil as well as good report." In short, you think that if you become a Christian boy or girl, you must renounce *all* the pleasures of the world, and ever afterward lead a gloomy life. Remember, dear children, the end is not always as in the beginning. The traveller was deceived and so you are, if you take it that a Christless life is the most pleasant one, because it sets out with the full enjoyment of the pleasures of the world. Don't think altogether about the present, but look into the future also. We know that you do not *want* to become profane swearers, thieves or liars, or finally die and lift up your eyes "being in torments." Don't choose, then, such a life as will lead you to these things.

Set out *now* in the way that will bring you to *Christ* and to *Heaven*. Start immediately. Pass right at once over the stony and rough road, and by the side of thorns and briars. Give yourself up at once to Jesus. Begin now to leave off all your bad habits. Surmount every difficulty, overcome if possible, every temptation. "Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." "Avoid the very appearance of evil." Do these things, and you will be a *hero* or a *heroine* in the sight of God, a *conqueror* over the world, and when you die you will pass into a world flooded with beauty, and full of joy.—*Youth's Evangelist.*

☞ "Good morning, Mr. Jenkins; where have you kept yourself this long time?"

"Kept myself," said Jenkins; "I don't keep myself, I live on credit."

THE UNREMITTING BRAVE.

Amid all the pomp and splendor of military reviews, wheeling squadrons, and clatter of flying artillery, the heart—now that the cruel war is over—turns sadly to those who shall come back to us no more. They sleep in far-off graves—if they have such distinctive marks at all—and if not, their bones bleach on distant battle fields in remote wilderness or oozy swamps, untrodden by human footsteps. The soul sickens in contemplating all the agonies and sorrows and indignities to which they have been subjected since leaving their homes of peaceful quiet. What hot pulses and passionate hearts have been stilled forever since this summer four years ago; what brilliant hopes and anticipations; what glowing dreams of military greatness; what ambitious longings for the strife of battles, are felt no more forever!

Who is there that cannot recall one handsome youth whose joyous laughter filled some stately home with pleasure? In all the pomp and pride of young manhood, with frank beautiful eyes, and clear complexion, and well rounded form, he appeared the embodiment of health, too full of youth to be food for death. Love and days of dreamy pleasure, seemed the fitting pursuit for such bright, beautiful Adonises. But the distant boom of the cannon of Sumter struck his ear and, throwing aside the college classbooks, he rushed proudly away to the battle. Sweet-eyed Juliet at the balcony kissed fair hands to Romeo, and from windows embowered in honeysuckle and roses waved white handkerchiefs, lighting him on to glory and to greatness. The perfumes of heliotrope wafted from blossoming gardens in his march recalled the former life of pleasure perchance, but turned him not aside.

Everything about war at first was a glorious circumstance. The manliness to command men, to feel a bright sword upon his thigh, and the consciousness within of feeling that he dared to draw it in one of the noblest causes that ever excited the enthusiasm of a young hero; the courtly ceremonies of parade and reviews, the glorious roll of drums, and the thrill of brazen bugles and flutter of bright, starry banners presented by fair ones at home as he started for the wars—all this kept him constantly in a state of pleasurable excitement and hope. What was grander than to win a name, and march at the head, perhaps of conquering columns!

What would they say at home to see him coming back, a general perchance, and the sword that fair Juliet had kissed and decorated with a ribbon from her hair, how gallant to wave it in a flashing salute, bowing from the saddle as he passed her house.

Ah! bright-eyed, eager boy of ardent hopes and noble ambition! Where sleeps the faultless form now that once gladdened a mother's fond eyes, and the touch of whose lingering fingers thrilled supremest ecstacy through aching Juliet's heart? The returning legions every day marching to expectant towns and welcomed with open arms as they bravely bear their tattered, scarred banners back to those who gave them, miss you; and the eager glances of merry, waiting eyes at home turn tearfully away to the darkened parlor, away from the huzzaing street, and the gladsome strains of music.

Oh, the bitterness of such moments to those who wait and weep, or, despairing, sit hopelessly down to deep despondency! If he had but lived to come back with them—even scarred and wounded—if he only had come back!

It is the burden of many a bitterly sorrowful heart just in these days of our triumph, at the close of the war. The return of the armies with pæans of rejoicing revives all the memories of the past. The wearisome waiting in muddy camps, the terrible winter nights on picket duty, the sickness at heart, the lingering fevers of camp and hospital, and the pining for the lost comforts of home, were trials that were as life-consuming to some as the fierce deadly charge of rushing squadrons, or the flash of trained musketry in the midst of hottest battles.

Peace to the gallant dead! Eternal gratitude to the noble and self-forgetting heroes who sleep in unknown graves, far away from famililiar homesteads. A nation of countless united republics shall, in the bright future impending, do saint-reverence to such costly sacrifices. And the pride of being connected by blood or kindred ties with such nobles will be more than Norman.

INFLUENCE OF SENSIBLE WOMEN.

It is a wondrous advantage to a man in every pursuit or avocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman if she be really your friend, will have a sensible regard for your character, honor, repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, we mean those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the married state. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him. If he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing the man to be without such a help-mate, female friendships he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in the strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparaties of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger than ourselves. Moliere's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, in Marie de Germany, an adopted daughter "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solitude and retirement as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship, indeed, is to man "*præsidium et dulce decus*"—bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence. To this mental culture it is invaluable.

A young wife lately left her husband of sixty in Michigan, took $500 of his money, went to Syracuse, and picked up a lover, bought him a new suit of clothes, and pretty soon took the clothes and left him. At last accounts the two men were in company, looking after the woman.

WON'T PASS FOR AN ANGEL.—A vagrant called at a house on a Sunday and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any. He reminded her of the oft quoted remark that "she might entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sunday

A kind word and pleasant voice are gifts easy to give; be liberal with them, they are worth more than money.

OUR EXAMPLE ABROAD.

The true secret of the sympathy of the monarchical governments of Europe, and especially of the aristocracy of England, with the Rebellion, was their belief that the overthrow of our Government would be an argument in favor of their systems, and that the success of our Government in putting down such a gigantic rebellion would shake those systems to the very centre. In this belief they were right. Had the rebellion succeeded, it would have renewed to the aristocracy of Great Britain the lease of their exclusive privileges for fifty or a hundred years. They felt that it was so, and for this reason they hoped and prayed and looked for our downfall. But, thanks to a gracious Providence, their prayers were not answered. We issue from the conflict stronger than at the beginning, and republican institutions are invested with new glory. Already have the successes of the last two months made their impression abroad, and that impression will be deepened by every day's continuance of our beloved Republic. Read the following, from the *London Patriot*, as an indication of the effect of these events:

"We owe a large debt of honor and thanks to the American people for the splendid illustration which they have afforded of the stability of a free government in a time of unexampled pressure and distress. In the midst of the mightiest revolution of this century, the man who had guided it was struck down at the very moment when the need of a master hand was most urgent, while the man who lawfully succeeded to supreme power inspired, rightly and wrongly, alarm and dislike. But the leaders of the people and the people themselves never wavered for a moment in their allegiance to the Constitution. Within a few hours of the death of the President the leading men in the State assembled to inaugurate his successor, and tendered to him as loyal citizens the same confidence and support which his trusted and experienced predecessor had enjoyed. And the crisis created no shadow of a panic. The securities of the State rebounded at once, and expressed the courageous confidence of the people both in their institutions and in the wisdom which they believed would be the guide of their rulers. Few grander political events have transpired in this century than that simple ceremony of inauguration, and rarely has it been given to a people to illustrate more nobly the dignity and self-reliance which liberty both inspires and justifies. It is a notable chapter in the history of free governments which the *soidisant* guardians and nurses of liberty on the Continent of Europe will do well to study and make its lessons their own."

MANNERS AT HOME.

Two great men, at whose feet the generations, since their time, have sat to learn wisdom, were Sir Matthew Hale and Richard Baxter. The last-named has left an interesting picture of their intercourse with each other, as follows:

The manner of our converse was as suitable to my inclination as the matter, for whereas many bred in the Universities, and called scholars, have not the wit, manners, and patience to hear those with whom they discourse speak to the end; but through list and impotency cannot hold, but cut off a man's speech, when they hear anything that urgeth them, before the latter part make the former intelligible or strong, more like scholars; as if they commanded silence at the end of each sentence to him that speaketh, or else would have two talk at once—I do not remember that ever he and I did interrupt each other in any discourse. His wisdom and accustomed patience caused him still to stay for the end. And though my disposition has too much forwardness to speak, I had not so little wit or manners as to interrupt him; whereby we far better understood each other than we could have done in chopping and maimed discourse."

Now, the reader may consider this a small matter—a mere punctilio of politeness. What was not beneath the notice and practice of such minds as Baxter's and Judge Hale's, can, however, scarcely be thought beneath the notice and practice of commoner men. Was not this small observance of good manners a token of something deeper and nobler, even of a mastery over the impatience of human nature? And when we hear and see in families the very opposite, the quick contradiction, the rude breaking-in upon each other's speech, we may conclude readily that there is a deeper fault than mere surface impetuosity; there is generally the ungoverned temper; the rash and thoughtless heart.—*Christian World.*

NOT FULLY APPRECIATED.—Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they have paid newspapers for advertising, as so much given in charity. A cotempoary, in commenting upon this subject, makes some very truthful remarks, when it says that newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such grumblers, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount of the meagre sum they pay yearly for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of. A good -looking, thriving sheet helps to sell property gives character to the locality, and is in all respects one of the desirable public conveniences. If from any cause the matter in the editorial or local columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it worthless and of no account, until you are satisfied that there has not been more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet, it must not be supported in a spirit of charity, either, but because you feel it is a necessity to support it. The local press is "the power that moves the people," and the community of people that cannot support a good paper are poor indeed.

GENERAL JACKSON'S MOTTO.—"Think before you act, but when the time for action comes, stop thinking." This is the true doctrine. Many men fail in life and go down to the grave with hopes blasted and prospects of happiness unrealized because they did not adopt and act upon this motto. Nothing so prepares a man for action as thought; but nothing so unfits a man for action in the course of action. Better by far adopt some course and pursue it energetically, even tho' it may not be the best, than to keep continually thinking without action. "Go ahead" ought to be printed in every young man's hat, and read until it becomes a part of his nature, until he can act upon his judgment, and not be turned from his course by every wind of interested advice. In conclusion, we would say, "Think before you act; but when the time for action comes, stop thinking."

THE TOOTH OF TIME.—"When Nineveh has departed and Palmyra is in ruins; when Imperial Rome has fallen, and the Pyramids themselves are sinking into decay, it is no wonder," sighed a French humorist, "that my old black coat should be getting seedy at the elbows."

HOW TO PICK WHORTLEBERRIES.

When I first knew Mr. John Horsly, he was a white haired man and very rich. He seemed never to have been in any great business, such as merchants and speculators now engage in, and he was never accused of being a dishonest man, it was always a mystery to me how he came to be so rich. I knew that his father was a poor country clergyman and that John could have received no property from him. Meeting my friend one day when our conversation happened to turn on the subject of gathering property, I ventured to ask him how it was he had been so successful in life.

"When I was a boy," he said, "my father was a poor minister. We lived very plain and dressed very plain, but that never troubled us. We always had enough of something to eat, and my mother was one who contrived to have her children dressed prettily if not richly. One day when I was a little fellow, several little boys and girls came along on their way to pick whortleberries. They invited me to go along with them, and when I saw their bright faces and little baskets, and the bright afternoon, I wanted to go with them. So I went into the house and asked my mother. I saw she sympathized with me, but she said I must go and ask father.

"And where is father?"

"Up in the study, of course."

"Up I bounded, hat in hand, and gently knocked at the door. He bade me come in.

"Well, Johnny, what is your wish?"

"I want, sir, to go with the children and pick whortleberries."

"Where are they going?"

"Only to Johnson's hill, sir."

"How many children are there?"

"Seven, besides myself. Please let me go."

"Well, you may go. Be a good boy, and use no bad words."

Away I scampered, and just got to the bottom of the stairs when my father called me back. O dear, it's all over now. He's going to take it all back, I said to myself. Trembling, I again stood in the doorway, expecting to have the permission withdrawn.

"Johnny," said my father, with a peculiar smile, "I have a word of advice to give you. You will find berries growing in clumps all over the lot. The children will pick a few minutes at one place and then go off to another, in hopes of finding better picking, and thus they will spend half of the afternoon in roaming from one place to another. Now my advice to you is, that *when you find pretty fair picking, stick to that spot and keep picking there.* Your basket at night will show whether my advice is good or not."

"Well, sir, I followed my father's advice, and although the children would wander about and cry out: "Oh, Johnny here's a world of them" and "there's splendid picking," and "here you can fill your basket in no time," and yet I stuck to my fair picking place. When we got through at night, to the astonishment of every one, and my own no less, it was found that I had nearly twice as many as any other one. They all wondered how it came. But I knew. And that was the lesson that made me a rich man. Whenever I have found fair picking I have stuck to it. Others have changed occupations and business, but I have never done so, and I attribute all my success to the lesson by which I learned to pick whortleberries."

I have recalled this conversation, and the form of my old friend, who has long since passed away, to impress it upon the parent, and upon the teachers, that a single sentence of instruction may shape the course of the whole life of the child now under his care. Not only did property and success hang on the old minister's hint, but the shaping of his son's whole character for life, and perhaps forever. How much wisdom we need to be able to say the right thing and at the right time.

THE DOG.—The man who could ever tire of reading Fred. Cozzens's description of his dog, must have a nature deficient in the sublime and beautiful ingredients. To those who have never read it, or want to read it again, we now present it:

"A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I raised from a pup. He is a good, stout fellow, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thoroughbred, but he begins to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch dog, though; for the moment he sees any suspicious looking person about the premises, he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the stove. First, we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that our neighbor shot at him twice before day-break. Finally, we gave him away, and he came back; and now he is just recovering from a fit in which he has torn up the patch that has been sown for our spring radishes."

SIGNS.—When will signs and wonders cease? Not till the destroying angel shall clip short the thread of time and the heavens be rolled together as a scroll. Not a day passes but we see good and bad signs, as the following will show:

It is a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to his fellows.

It is a bad sign to hear him boasting of it.

It is a good sign to see an honest man wearing his old clothes.

It is a bad sign to see them filling the holes in the windows.

It is a good sign to see a man wiping the perspiration from his brow.

It is a bad sign to see him wipe his chops as he comes out of the cellar.

It is a good sign to see a woman dressing with taste and neatness.

It is a bad sign to see her husband sued for her finery.

It is a good sign for a man to advertise in the paper.

It is a bad sign to see the sheriff advertise for him.

It is a good sign to see a man sending his children to school.

It is a bad sign to see them educated at evening school on the public square.

GOOD ADVICE.—If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed and remain there, and eat nothing until you are well. If an action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom till they do act, at least for thirtysix hours; meanwhile drink largely of cold water or hot teas, exercise in the open air to the extent of a gentle perspiration, and keep this up till things are righted. This one suggestion if practiced, would save myriads of lives every year, both in the city and the country. The best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

IF you happen to be an honest and diligent young man; if you possess the respect of your associates; and have taken a fancy in your head to get rid of your industry and honesty; to lose the respect of your friends and the good opinion of your mates, I will tell you how you may manage the matter in a very little time, and with little trouble—*learn to drink rum.*

GENERAL BEAUREGARD is expected to arrive in New York in the course of a few days with a view to his departure for Europe. It is understood that the Government has given him permission to leave the country, on condition that he will

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry. LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

THEN AND NOW.

In order that our readers may form an idea of the different conditions of the country under modern Democratic, and Republican rule we call their attention to the following striking contrast. At the close of Buchanan's administration the democratic party had been in power eight years in succession, and the condition of the country then is thus graphically described by that eminent political economist Henry C. Carey Esq., of Philadelphia. "Had it been possible, on the 4th of March, 1861, to take a bird's-eye view of the whole Union, the phenomena presenting themselves for examination would have been as follows:—

Millions of men and women would have been seen who were wholly or partially unemployed, because of inability to find persons able and willing to pay for service.

Hundreds of thousands of workmen, farmers and shopkeepers would have been seen holding articles of various kinds for which no purchasers could be found.

Tens of thousands of country traders would have been seen poring over their books seeking, but vainly seeking, to discover in what direction they might look for obtaining the means with which to discharge their city debts.

Thousands of city traders would have been seen endeavoring to discover how they might obtain the means with which to pay their notes.

Thousands of mills, factories, furnaces, and workshops large and small, would have been seen standing idle while surrounded by persons who desired to be employed: and

Tens of thousands of bank, factory, and railroad, proprietors would have been seen despairing of obtaining dividends by means of which they might be enabled to go to market.

High above all these would have been seen a National Treasury wholly empty, and to all appearance little likely ever again to be filled.

In contrast with the above we give the same author's description of the condition of the country at the close of Abraham Lincoln's Administration, after speaking of the policy of the late administration, he says: "The effect of this now exhibits itself in the facts

"That the development of our mineral resources has been great beyond all former example:

That diversification in the pursuits of our people now exhibits itself in the naturalization of many of the minor branches of industry in regard to which we had before been wholly dependent upon Europe:

That the demand for labor has been so great as to cause large increase of wages:

That the high price of labor has caused great increase of immigration:

That demand for the farmer's products has so largely grown as to have almost altogether freed him from dependence upon the uncertain markets of Europe:

That the internal commerce has so largely grown as to have doubled in its money value the many hundreds of millions of railraid stock:

That the prosperity of existing railroads has caused large increase in the number and extent of roads:

That here, for the first time in the history of the world, has been exhibited a community in which every man who had labor to sell could sell it if he would, while every man who had coal, iron, food or cloth to sell could find at once a person able and willing to buy and pay for it:

That for the first time too, in the history of the world, there has been presented a community in which nearly all business was done for cash, and in which debt had scarcely an existence:

That as a necessary consequence of this, there has been a large and general diminution of the rate of interest:

That farmers laborers, miners, and traders have therefore become more independent of the capitalist, while the country at large has become more independent of the "wealthy capitalists of Europe.

That so great have been the economies of labor and its products, that while building more houses and mills, constructing more roads, erecting more machinery, and living better than ever before, our people have been enabled to contribute, in the form of taxes and loans, no less a sum than three thousand million dollars to the support of government.

What a contrast, the result of four short years and those, years of gigantic warfare and unexampled expenditure, yet what a revolution has been made in the condition of the country; in that short space of time it has been raised from bankruptcy and general prostration to a condition of unequalled prosperity, by the wise policy of the Republican party. When the people tire of their prosperity and not till then, let them replace in power the modern and degenerate Democracy, whose watchword is "To the victors belong the spoils," and whose rule has always heretofore resulted in the destruction of all our manufactures, the prostration of our national industry, and in placing the best interests of our country at the mercy of foreign capitalists.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORD.

We copy the following extracts from the *Gazette* and expect to add many more as we travel down the campaign:

We have insisted that we were drifting into anarchy ever since the present crazy Administration bugun their unparalleled usurpations of power.—*Gazette Jan* 2, 1863, *Ed. Leader.*

Let the Administration at Washington desist from its efforts to enslave the people of the North. We say this in frank and honest warning. A few more arbitrary arrests will kindle a flame in Pennsylvania that rivers of blood will not quench.—*Gazette Feb.* 6, 1863.

Is the Administration determined to make the North a Gehenna as it has made the South a Golgotha? If not, let it stay the usurping hand.—*Gazette Feb.* 6, 1863.

No man who values his reputation for political integrity, will desire to be considered a friend of the present National Administion.—*Gazette Feb.* 13, 1863.

By whatever name our Government may be called, it will in fact, be as absolute as any on "God's Green Earth."—*Gazette Feb.* 20, 1863.

The people decimated by the bloody butchery that has been perpetrated in the name of Union and Secession, and oppressed by nameless hardships imposed upon them by the dual tyranny of these sectional despots, are not in sympathy with either *of the monsters that are preying upon the vitals of the nation.*—*Gazette Apl.* 17, 1863.

We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please. —*Gazette May* 8, 1863.

B. F. Meyers then addressed the meeting in defence of the course pursued by the Democrats in opposing the policy of coercing the disaffected States, quoting from the writings and speeches of Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and other founders of the Republic as well as from those of Wm. H. Seward and Lyman Trumbull to show that the coersion of a *State* was considered by them as an impossibility and without warrant of the Constitution.—*Gazette May* 8, 1863.

The administration or abolition party have made it their fixed and unchangeable purpose to destroy the political fabric erected by the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—*Gazette Aug.* 21, 1863.

The draft an electioneering scheme. Therefore let Democrats unite together and assist each other in paying the comutation for every drafted Democrat who cannot willingly serve his time, and who is unable himself to pay for his exemption.—*Gazette Aug.* 28, 1863.

If the "Copperheads" of this county should endeavor to impair the efficiency of the army by offering $300 instead of themselves let them do so. They show a disloyal spirit, it is true, but what more could be expected of them?—*Fulton Democrat quoted by Gazette Sept.* 11, 1863.

A number of howling negro-worshippers in this place have received invitations from their Magnus Apollo, Abraham Lincoln, to attend his balls on the Rappahannock and at Charleston. They will certainly not be so disloyal as to refuse to go. "Copperheads" might do that, for nothing else can be expected of them, but loyal men the V. Vs. of Bedford can never be guilty of such baseness and treason as to decline Abraham's ticket. —*Gazette.*

Shylock, despicable as he was, demanded only what his creditor had stipulated to give him; but Lincoln not satisfied with "the pound of flesh nearest the heart" demands more than is "nominated in the bond"—he must have the heart, the very soul, itself, of Southern institutions and prosperity.—*Gazette Dec.* 25, 1863.

He (Lincoln) has issued a proclamation to the people of the revolted States imposing upon them an oath which he knows they cannot and will not take; an oath which, if taken by them, binds them to yield up their property, their institutions, nay, their very liberty itself; and the taking of this oath he makes the condition of their return to their allegiance to the federal government.—*Gazette Dec.* 25, 1863.

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—*Gazette Jan.* 22, 1864.

The army is no longer fighting to "restore the Union" nor even to set the negro free. The whole army of the North, including the army of Gen. Grant, is moved and manœuvered for the purpose of electing an Abolition President in 1864. This is the secret of the recent moves.—*Gazette Feb.* 26, 1864.

JUSTIFYING MURDER.—The *Gazette* of two weeks ago, cooly pointed out Jacob Crouse as the victim for assassination, and when the assassination has been consummated it just as readily comes to its justification. Every line written by its editor on the subject is an attempt to justify the atrocious crime. This is truly consistent, and we are tor once compelled to compliment him upon standing up to his work. It is so seldom that he does that we consider it altogether an anomaly. But, is it possible that there lives in our midst a man, woman or child that justifies murder? We make due allowance for relationship, but we shudder when we think that it is so! There are only two cases in which murder is excusable, when it is the result of accident, or when life is taken to preserve your own. A thousand street fights have occurred in Bedford county and yet the murder on last Tuesday a week was the first of the kind. Does any one suppose that this one would have been more deadly than usual if Reed's pistol had been left out of the question? He that is armed with deadly weapons can generally produce death at his pleasure. We do not desire to prejudice the minds of the people against these unfortunate young men, but when we find men, women and children justifying murder, no man is safe. All must be prepared for it. To-day you may revel in pleasure, to-morrow the assassin comes, and you are carried to the tomb the victim of outraged law. But what more can we expect from the teachings of such Marats? We call upon all law abiding citizens to renounce their connection with such men, and for the sake of religion and law to enter into a common compact for the overthrow of such a horrible state of society as has been brought about by the leaders of the opposition to the Government.

☞ It has been intimated that the fallacious report of the Crouse murder which appeared in the columns of the *Age* on last Saturday morning was written by the District Attorney of this county; if this be the case, we hope that he will have at least the manliness to resign. The man who can justify a homicide and at the same time act as Prosecuting Attorney for the Commonwealth lacks the ingredients of which honorable men are composed.

☞ The savan who does the itemizing for the *Pittsburgh Commercial* has made the grand discovery that the Coroner's jury in the case of Crouse brought in its verdict in the "form of a regular indictment." If that learned gentleman examines Binn's Justice, page 240, seventh edition, he will find that the form was not taken from Dunlaps's Digest, as he supposes, but from a standard work gotten up for the instruction of all justices throughout the State. We would recommend the same, or at least so much of it, to our friend.

SUPPORTERS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The rebellion finds good friends in New York--Who are they?—C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor; Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate; Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Cutler, Carlos Butterfield, Robert M. Livingston and a few small fry—They are a little nervous about Davis' trial—Sworn testimony of one who was present at their meeting.

The following is the sworn statement of Mr Brown, who was present at the meeting recently held in Broad-street for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses of Jeff. Davis trial:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Robert Brown, of said City and County of New York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

On Monday the 31st of July, 1865, he attended a meeting in this city, having received an invitation in the following terms:

You are invited to meet, with several gentlemen, at the offices Nos. 10 and 20 in the house No. 9 Broad street, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 4 P. M., to devise means for the fair and full defence of Jefferson Davis and his associates, so that whatever happens justice may be done.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1865.

The meeting was held at the rooms designated, being those occupied by Carlos Butterfield. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of this county, Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Cutler, Glancy and Douglas, among others. One of them said that Mayor Gunther would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

After some delay, it was remarked that it would be as well to invite their Southern friends outside to come in. This was done; several persons entered, after which the doors were closed. There were now ten men present.

The object of the meeting was to raise funds to meet the expenditures to be incurred in the defence of Jeff. Davis. The following committee was appointed for that purpose: C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New York; Calos Butterfield, Theodore Martine, Messrs. Douglas and Glancy.

A general conversation followed upon the signification of the trial of Davis. It was, they all agreed, the most important trial in the world's history. Every lover of liberty in Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of Warren Hastings would sink into insignificance compared with that of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Cutler declared the Declaration of Independence to be the *Magna Charta* of human liberty, and quoted it to prove that the Southern States had the right to secede.

Another person, one of the New Yorkers remarked that the State of New York refused to enter the Federal Union except the right was assured to her to withdraw if she thought proper. The proceedings and debates of the convention were referred to in confirmation of this statement.

Another of the New Yorkers declar e that even in Massachusetts every officer taking the oath of office swore that he owed allegiance to the State paramount to every other obligation of fealty.

Mr. Robert M. Livingston, of Mobile, Ala., remarked how few people had ever read the constitution of the different States. He had read them, and found in several of the constitutions of free States the expressed right to secede.

A running conversation followed this statement; in which it was said that the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on the trial that the secession cause was right, and entitled to the sympathies of the world. One of the company, Mr. Cutler, if I remember rightly, quoted a passage from Burke, to show that a State cannot be guilty of treason.

Mr. Livingston, now wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration: "In twenty-five years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason, will be looked upon as a madman and a fool." He repeated this declaration, saying that in fifty years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great that such a man would be looked upon as a madman or a fool.

One of the New Yorkers denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as a cold, deliberate murder. Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. A third (Martine) asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction and that the execution was a deliberate murder.

Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a number of Englishmen in regard to this brutal murder. They told him that it would send a thrill of horror throughout Europe, and the howl of indignation that will be sent back would so cower and terrify the American Government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. Davis to trial He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. Davis must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring that the government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

Mr. Cutler said that he had been of opinion that the government would bring Davis to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been ascertained that a democrat (Judge Wylie) had been appointed one of the judges; and hence the government would not dare let him be tried there. It was probable that Mr. Chase would hold the court.

The conversation took another turn; and "Black Republicanism" was taken up. The question of negro suffrage, it was predicted, would divide the "Black Republicans."

Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a great number of Western soldiers. He found that their hatred for the "nigger" was even more intense than that of Southern men. He would mention a fact that had come under his own cognizance—within a short time more than a hundred "niggers" in Mobile had been murdered in cold blood by Western soldiers.

A New Yorker asked Mr. Livingston how Alabama would be likely to vote at the next election for Members of Congress.

"They will return a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men," he replied. Working himself up into another fury of enthusiasm, he declared that thirty-five hundred noble, lion-hearted Southerners had kept at bay, for many months, an army of seventy-five thousand Union troops. Mobile only capitulated when she was worn out and exhausted.

He then paid a glowing tribute to the noble-hearted women of Mobile. "They look down," he said, "with scornful contempt upon a Yankee officer, and suffer no advances from them; taking care, of course, not to give cause or pretext for arrest. The feeling is universal that no d—d Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South." These are not my words; I am not a swearing man.

As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. Livingston remarked:

Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising funds. This great work must go on. The government must not be allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise you with confidence that I will furnish you with the requisite amount.

One of the New Yorkers replied to this that there would be no difficulty in raising the money in this city.

A further opportunity for private consultation was held, of which no account can be given.

The Southern men present were all of them open and avowed Secessionists. The Northern men at the meeting were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them. There was not the slightest perceptible shade of difference between any of them. They were all ultra and unequivocal Secessionists.

ROBERT BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 4th day of August 1865.

JOHN BUTCHER,
Notory Public, City and County of N. Y.
[STAMP.]

Letting Alone.

A familiar cry is heard from the unorganized States. It comes from oratore and papers which have been heard before, "Just let us alone. That is all we want. As for the negroes, we know them better than anybody else, and we must be permitted to manage them."

Except for the seriousness of the situation there would be something exquisitely humorous in this grave assertion. It is exactly what we have heard for the last twenty years. When it was perfectly evident that the spirit and policy of slavery were endangering the welfare of the country, a firm and vigorous protest was raised by sagacious citizens who did not mean to connive, under any pretense whatever, at the national ruin. Then came the answering shout from the party of slavery: "Let us alone. It is our affair. We know the negroes and understand how to manage them. Let us alone." And many honest minds were deceived by the appeal.

Then came secession. The men who had cried so lustily, "Let us alone," while they were plotting, cried still more solamnly, "Let us alone,,, when they were ready to consummate the crime. Their armed effort has been abortive but bloody. It is necessary for them to recur again to arts and intrigues, and so we hear the same old cry, "Let us alone. Let us alone." And who echo this cry? Those who, in 1860, said that the Government had no right to maintain itself by arms. Those who, in 1861, said that the war was really occasioned by the loyal States, and that the Government ought to compromise with treason and conciliate rebellion. Those who, in 1862, said that our erring sisters should be allowed to depart in peace. Those who, in 1863, stimulated a counterrevolution. Those who, in 1864, went to Chicago and declared the war a failure. Those who, at the end of 1864, were politically annihilated by the American people at the polls.

What is the object of the cry? The overthrow of the Administration and the policy which directed the war, and the return to power of that alliance of Southern leaders and Northern followers which brought on the war. That alliance, we are told, secured peace to the country. Yes, it secured peace at the price of national honor, and by delaying a struggle which delay embittered a thousand-fold. It secured peace as a man secures solvency by paying fifty per cent, a day for the money he borrows. It secured peace as he does who puts his nose into the fingers of a bully and obsequiously succumbs to his kicks. And when the peace was broken, who broke it? When war began, who began it? Who justified those who began it? Who hoped and worked for their success Those who now tell us that while they had the power they kept the peace. Those who, we know, when they lost the power broke the peace. They gave the country peace as a highwayman gives his victim life, on condition of obedience. "Just give us power again, fellow-citizens," they cry, "and you will see how we will keep the peace." Their fellow-citizens have already seen. Enough is as good as a feast.

The late rebels say that they know the negroes a great deal better than anybody else. How have they proved it? By enslaving them with unparalled barbarity. By outraging every human right and feeling. By so treating them that, when the war came, every one of the people they "knew so well" instinctively turned against them, and hailed the enemies of their masters as, for that reason, their own best friends. A society which is so ignorant of human nature, of history, of divine justice, and of the laws of political economy, as to suppose it can treat half of its members as brutes, without danger to the general welfare when its foolish assumption has ended in its own blood and ruin, might at least affect modesty of opinion, if it does not feel it. There was never a class in the world which knew so little of another as the slaveholding class at the South knows of the slaves. Its ignorance has cost us a civil war; but it has also fortunately apprised us that such ignorance is a mortal peril.

And what are the late slaveholding class now doing to show us how perfectly they understand the negroes? The Southern States are paralyzed. They can be reinvigorated only by labor. The negroes are the laboring population. They are native to the soil and the climate, and they are free. Common sense indicates the only policy. The inevitable facts of the case should be cordially accepted. Liberal wages should be paid; honest contracts made; just measures adopted to provide education and equal rights for the most substantial part of the population. In a word, the public prosperity should be secured and public peril avoided by the simplest and most obvious equity. But, instead of this, farmers are offering five dollars a month to freemen who, as slaves, could hire themselves and make fifteen dollars a month. White people are gravely enacting that colored people shall not testify; shall not control their own children; shall not bear arms; shall not vote; and are surrounding them with disabilities for which there would seem to be no legal redress. And all the while, the class at the South which has made educating slaves a crime, protests against the fearful ignorance of the colored people; and those who have disgraced labor and degraded the laborer, and have themselves never lifted a finger to work, now complain that the negro is a dreadfully lazy fellow, and will work only upon compulsion.

In truth, the class which wished to be "let alone" in its assult upon the Union and Government, unchanged and unsubdued, now wishes to be "let alone" to reorganize itself upon its obsolete, inhuman and dangerous prejudices and passions. It hates the Union; it hates free labor and free society; it believes in its interpretation of the Constitution and in State sovereignty as much as ever. The spirit of this class is the cancer of the country. If the country wishes peace, it will not let it alone.—*Harpers Weekly, July* 26.

THE Chicago papers relate a case of fiendish cruelty in which an old woman over seventy years has been the victim of brutal abuse at the hands of her son and laughter-in law. The facts of the case accidentally became known to a catholic priest, who gave information to the police. The daughter-in-law was arrested and *fined fifteen dollars.*

ONE of the reasons for postponing the election in North Carolina is that many of the most wealthy men in the State, and who would probably be elected to the convention, are too poor to pay their fare aud other expenses. The chances of an immediate profitable trade with such a community would seem to be slim. But men who have not money may have valuable staples.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Important investigations by a Revenue Commission--Frauds in the sale of alcohol discovered.

The Commission, consisting of Messrs. David A. Wells, Stephen Colwell, and S. S. Hayes, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of Congress, to examine and report upon the subject of raising internal revenue, have held many sessions in this city, and have taken a mass of testimony. The attention of the Commission has so far, been directed particularly to the manufacture and sales of alcoholic liquors, and to the frauds committed on the revenue by means of these liquors.

The frauds are found to have been more extensive than either the Government or the public have any reason to suspect; but, as the Commission sits with closed doors, the details of the frauds cannot be published. It appears, however, that in reference to spirits the Internal Revenue law is practically a dead letter. Whisky is regularly selling in market at about two dollars and ten cents a gallon, while the Government tax is two dollars; and whisky on which the tax has been paid can scarcely be sold at a profit for a less sum, it is understood, than four dollars a gallon. It is evident that on little, if any, of the ordinary spirits on sale has any tax what ever been paid.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Collectors this year for duties on alcohol will not probably be more than $5,000,000. The collections in England are reported at about $90,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts here, if there were no frauds, would reach nearly that figure.

The Commission has met with a remarkable degree of success in its inquiries, and much important information it has hitherto been considered impracticable to obtain has been secured. Representatives from all branches of the liquor interest have been before the Commission, comprising persons from nearly all parts of the United States.

The very heavy burden incidentally imposed upon the arts and manufactures, through the tax put upon the spirits that are necessarily used for mechanical and other purposes, will probably induce the commission to recommend for adoption by Congress a law to permit the sale of prepared spirits to artists and manufacturers duty free. A law of this kind is in force in England, and with a beneficial effect. Wood naptha, or methylic alcohol, is mixed under inspection or permission of officers, with the spirits to be exempt from duty; and thus prepared the alcohol is so nauseous that it cannot be drank or used in any quantity whatever in mixtures intended for drinking, or in drugs and medicines; yet for mechanical purposes it is not injured.

Other subjects relating to the best sources of revenue and the most efficient means of collecting it, will be considered by the Commission; and its labors will doubtless prove of great advantages to the Government in simplifying and rendering effective our internal revenue system.—*New York Post.*

The secret of delay in Reconstruction.

There are a great many things not visible to mortal eyes, of whose existence, however, mortals are sensibly convinced. In the same sense, there are impediments in the way of reconstruction of the Southern States, which we cannot see, which we cannot fully estimate, so as to arrive at a just estimate of the force necessary to their removal. One of the impediments is the hope and purpose of many of the Southern leaders of the late rebellion to restore the institution of slavery —to go even farther than all this, and regain possession of the slaves which the results of the war have made free. This spirit pervades the minds of a majority of the men who fought beneath the flag of treason—and what is worse than even the entertainment of such a hope, the encouragement to look forward to the re-possession of slave property comes from the very men in the North who first urged the slave-holders to resist the national authority, and by a dissolution of the American Union, seeking the strengthening of the institution of slavery. Northern Democratic politicians are ready to enter into any bargain with the rebels, in order to effect the organization of a great political party; and the beaten traitors are willing to make any allowances to restore them, in the sight of the people of the world, to their old prestige. Once in possession of their slave property, the Southern aristocrats imagine that all else they ever dreamed of possessing would be suddenly restored and possessed. They could return to the Congress of the nation, and crack their whips once more over the heads of servile dough-faces. They could plot and succeed in the control of national administrations, and once more monopolize the patrons of the Government. Such a prospect is now fascinating the vision of those who were recently in rebellion, and they hope to secure the organization of a great political party whose aim and object shall be the re-establishment of negro slavery in the States where it once existed. In Virginia, politics are shaped to this end. The men who lately starved Union prisoners, who shot down Union soldiers, who warred for four years on the Government, are banding to organize local governments on the principle that slavery must be restored, are preparing to elect men to Congress, pledged to devote themselves to the same object, and are openly proclaiming the purpose of re-establishing slavery on the soil of the Old Dominion. In all this, of course, the South will be the sufferer, *as it has been in all its alliances with Northern Democrats.* In fact the Democratic leaders of the North have been the worst enemies the Southern people ever had—enemies because the slave States entered into a compact to revolt to leave the Union, on the bare encouragement that the Northern Democratic leaders would aid them to success. How did those demagogues fulfill their compact? Let James Buchanan, Bill Bigler, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Voorhees, and others of like ilk answer. And now the game is the same and the people to be duped are the same. The Democratic leaders of the North are laboring and corresponding to cajole the people of the South with the hope of re-establishing slavery. As long as the hope exists, there will be mischief and trouble in the Southern State. Dispel it—let the Southern people be convinced that slavery can never be restored, and every Southern State will soon be in the Union, well organized and far forward in the great work of prosperity.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

AN invention is spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* which promises to work a revolution in the transportation of hay and cotton. Heretofore neither hay or cotton could be profitably transported on railroads, or in steam vessels, because of the great bulk of the bales and the large space which they occupied. In transporting cotton and hay by railroads, or in steam vessels across the ocean, freight is charged according to the bulk or space occupied. These machines, which are cheap enough to be used on every cotton plantation, and in every neighborhood of five or six farms, will compress four hundred and thirty pounds of cotton into a bale only forty-two inches long and twelve inches wide, containing only twelve cubic feet; while the ordinary bale of cotton, containing twenty-six cubic feet, weighs only three hundred and thirty pounds.

MARRYING IN THE SOUTH.—A letter from Newbern, North Carolina says that a considerable number of young men whose regiments are about being mustered out—such as the 47th and 48th New York, and 76th Pennsylvania Zouaves—have made up their minds to stay in the country. There are too many eligible openings to be resisted. They are fast marrying the disconsolate young ladies and widows, and settling down for life upon the vacant farms which on every hand invite their labour and enterprise.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

Increase of $390,298,167 since the 31st of March—Entire amount of annual interest $139,262,468—Of this, $64,521,837 is payable in gold—The present statement compared with that of March.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books in the Treasury Department, on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,757,253,275 85, divided thus, viz:

The debt bearing interest in coin is $1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is $64,521,837 50.

The debt bearing interest in lawful money is $1,289,156,545, on which the interest is $74,740,630 78.

The debt on which interest has ceased is $1,527,120

The debt bearing no interest is $357,906,969.

The total interest, both in coin and lawful money, is $139,262,469 28.

The legal-tender notes in circulation are as follows:

One and two years' 5 per cent. notes,	$39,954,230.
United States notes, old issue	$472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, Act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, Act of June 30, 1864	197,121,470
Total legal tender in circulation	685,236,269
The amount of fractional currency is	$25,750,000

The uncalled for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to $15,736,000.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is $35,338,000, and of currency $81,402,000. Total amount in treasury $116,739,632 59.

THE PREVIOUS EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY, MAY 31st, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

	Am't Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,108,713,841 80	$64,480,489 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,053,476,371, 04	60,158,384 52
Debt on which interest has ceased	786,270, 09	——
Debt bearing no interest	472,829,270 57	——
Totals	$2,635,205,753 50	$124,638,874 02

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION—AMOUNT.

One and two year 5 per cent. notes	$50,856,380
United States notes, old issue	472,663
United States notes, new issue	482,687,966
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	160,148,620
Total	$659,160,569

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st May, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The Washington Associated Press dispatch says:

The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, shows an increase of $122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing, in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army, the entire public debt being $2,635,205,753. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is $685,236,269, or an increase from the 31st of May of $26,075,700.

"Free Trade League."

The most active, and, we beileve, one of the most dangerous associations in this country, is the Free Trade League, in New York, of which WM. CULLEN BRYANT is President. It is sending its circulars throughout the country, and is preparing for an active campaign against American interests. One of the dangerous, ruinous heresies it puts forth is the following:

"*Free trade will enable us to raise a larger revenue with less injury than by the present system. We must raise our revenue by direct taxes, which are more equitable and more economically collected than indirect taxes, like custom house duties and excise and license taxes.* These latter interfere with production and with exchanges of commodities, while direct taxes impede neither. Is it not self-evident that the country cannot be benefited by artificial obstacles to the production and exchange of commodities?"

To assert that a man will thrive best on poison would be just as reasonable as the above. We propose not discussion, now, but to raise the cry of warning. Foreign manufacturers and cipatalists, eager to supplant home products in our market, are in the field.

If they would agree to supply our Treasury with revenue to pay Government expenses and the National debt, there would not, perhaps, be so much to complain of. But the iron, steel, cloths, and other staples we can produce as well here, if protected against the cheap labor of Europe, will form the basis of easy taxation, when free trade would pay not a cent into our treasury; and though we lose the trade and business, we will have to stand the taxation just the same. From three to five hundred millions annually have to be collected from somebody, and of one thing we may be certain: if the manufacturing interest does not thrive, give employment to labor and profit to capital, there will be little left but the soil whereon to levy the taxes, *and the soil will have to carry the burden alone.* This fact is instructive in view of the fact that agriculture manifests a disposition to favor free trade.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE CROPS.—From a large number of dispatches the Chicago *Republican* gleans the following facts as to crops in the Northwest: Wheat is not damaged to the extent that was anticipated, and in many localities there will be a full average yield. Of oats the product will be greater than usual. Corn never gave better promise than it does at present. Rye and barley are generally in good condition. The weather was fair at most points, on Wednesday, though there were indications of rain at several places, and heavy showers of rain fell at Galena, Illinois, and Dubuquo and Mount Peasant, Iowa. Harvesting is progressing with vigor

THE FRENCH silk manufacturers have suffered severely from the American war. The silk exported to the United States in 1860 from France was 103 millions. In 1863 it fell to 23 millions During this interval of three years the exports from France to the United States fell from 250 millions to 94; and North American produce imported into France for french consumption suffered to the same extent. Instead of 240, millions in 1860, which, owing to the rise in the price of cotton, reached 363 millions in 1861, it fell in 1863, to 81. This reduction applies especially to raw cotton.

IT is said that only about one fourth of the old lawyers of New Orleans have submitted to the requirements of the Goverment by which alone they would be allowed to resume their practice in the U. S. Courts, while of those who do practice, every other one is a stranger whom the chances of war have thrown into the city. Gen. Banks is one of this number.

WESTERN WEALTH.—The list of income returns, published in Chicago, Illinois, shows that there are in that city forty-seven persons whose incomes exceed fifty thousand dollars, and two hundred whose incomes exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
EXPRESS. P. M.	MAIL. A. M.			MAIL. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon	12 01	6 20
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08		Hopewell	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35		Hamilton	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run	9 13	3 28
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.			
	Leaves			Arrives	
	10 40		Saxton	9 20	4 30
	10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
	11 00		Crawford	8 55	4 05
	Arrives			Leaves.	
	11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
			Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

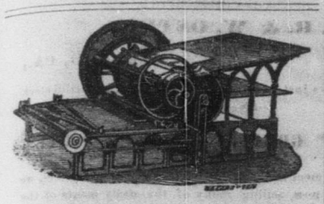
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

☞ The Rev. Dr. J. McCron, of Baltimore, will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ If you desire to see how Max will get out of Mexico go to Hutton's and buy the pictorials. He has also all the daily papers, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Cigars, &c.

☞ We see it announced that George Mengel, now connected with the *Valley Spirit* office, Chambersburg, has purchased an interest in the Bedford *Gazette*. The *Gazette* is to be furnished with a power press, enlarged and, we hope, *otherwise* improved.

☞ By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the administrator of the estate of S. M. Barklay, Esq., deceased, advertises all the lands of said estate in the neighborhood of this borough for sale. This will be a rare opportunity for persons who desire to purchase lots to do so.

☞ A new oil company has been formed under the title of the MEIG'S CREEK OIL COMPANY with Samuel Shuck, Esq. of Bedford as President. The lands of this company which consist of about two hundred and seventy-five acres, are situated in the Ohio Oil Basin. These lands are said to be in the very best part of this oil region near the wells of Brown, Kirkpatrick and others, which are yielding the finest quality of lubricating oil. This oil does not require refining, and sells at four times the price of Pennsylvania oil at the wells, so that one twenty barrel well will pay as much per day as an eighty barrel well in Pennsylvania. At the present price, which is $27.00 per barrel, it will pay $540.00 per day, or $162,000 a year.

The prospect for getting oil in this region is equal, if not better, than in Pennsylvania, and the cost of sinking a well is less than one-fifth, as the depth of the wells, now yielding is from 18 to 200 feet.

IN TOWN.—Col. Francis Jordan, with his lady spent a few days with us, last week. His stay was short, as the duties of his office required his presence at Washington. The Colonel is looking quite well considering the arduous duties of his position. He entered the service of his country at the beginning of the war, where he continued until called by Gov. Curtin to fill the office of military State Agent at Washington in which position he has since devoted all his energies to caring for the welfare of Pennsylvania soldiers throughout all our armies. He is now spoken of as a candidate for Governor and no better or more faithful man can be found within the borders of the *Old Keystone*. We published two weeks ago an article upon this subject from the Franklin *Repository*, signed, Franklin, the high commendation of which we heartily endorse. We believe that Col. Jordan is one of the best and strongest men in this section of the State and in every way fitted to discharge the duties of Governor in such a manner as to do credit to himself and promote the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CROUSE FUND.—A number of gentlemen visiting the Springs have contributed liberally to this fund. The thanks of the family are very justly due John L. Russell, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and John E. Bready, Esq., of Philadelphia for their earnest and untiring exertions in behalf of this fund. Quite an amount has been subscribed that has not been paid over to us. Our citizens are moving in the matter. Already a house and lot have been purchased for the widow and orphans. Let each of the loyal Union citizens of the county contribute a mite and this bereaved family will be placed beyond the reach of want. Contributions sent us by letter will be promptly acknowledged:

Contributions rec'd up to date of last issue	$153 00
Hon. John Cessna, Bedford	10 00
" A. K. McClure, Chambersburg	10 00
Col. F. R. Jordan, Washington, D. C.	5 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq., Philadelphia	5 00
Gen. A. L. Russell, Harrisburg	5 00
Miss H. S. Barclay, Bedford	5 00
S. A. Mower	5 00
Wm. S. Russell	5 00
J. R. Smith	5 00
J. J. Barclay, Bedford	3 00
Samuel Phillips "	1 00
Total	$212 00

☞ Among our new advertisements this week we call the special attention of our readers to that of the Bedford Nurseries, T. M. Lynch, proprietor. All in want of choice fruit, flowers, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., will do well to give him a call and examine his stock and prices. We can assure them that they will find all the new and valuable varieties of fruits, &c., that can be obtained in eastern nurseries and at as favorable rates as can be obtained elsewhere, with the advantage of having them fresh from the ground, instead of being dried up during transportation from distant nurseries, a very important consideration in transplanting. Our people annually buy considerable quantities of trees and shrubbery from agents of distant nurseries, who are frequently irresponsible men, and have no interest in giving satisfaction, after the sales are made, as they are not likely ever to visit the same locality again. Why not buy of responsible parties at home, whose interest it is to furnish none but the best, varieties. There is nothing that adds so much to the value of property as an abundance of choice fruit, yet few of our people give their attention to its cultivation. We would say to all owning property, if only a town lot, plant choice fruit, not worthless seedlings, but go to the nurseries and buy the best varieties that can be obtained and you will find its cultivation both pleasant and profitable.

Editor's Table.

The monthlies, for August, have nearly all made their appearance.

HARPER, ever brilliant and interesting, has this month more than its usual variety. Within its pages it embraces almost every variety of matter. The philosopher, the statesman, the politician, the man of pleasure and the man of business, the young and the old, all can find in it something to please, to entertain or to instruct.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—This Juvenile Monthly is about the nearest approach, to furnishing proper mental nutriment for the young, extant. Interesting, and at the same time instructive, it supplies a want long felt in juvenile literature.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This gem for the fireside, contains among other things—Mistaken, Paul and I Boarding 'Round, To do or not to do, The Cruse that Faileth not, The Sailor's Waif, The Power of Influence, The Maple by the Stream, "Our Biddy" Whether it paid, continued. Lay Sermons, &c.

BLACKWOOD, (for July,) has just made its appearance, its contents beside continued articles, are, Carlyles Frederick the Great, Mr. Gladstone on Chester, and Past and Coming Parliaments.

THE EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY, for August, contains a number of valuable articles on educational topics, among them we note, The claims of Science upon the Schools, Object Teaching, National Education, Brains—How to get them, The unfinished Promblems of the Universe.

NATIONAL LYRICS, by John G. Whittier. This is the title of the third book in the series of "Companion Poets for the People," heretofore noticed in our columns. It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass. Price 50 cents per copy.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just issued, complete in one volume, a full detail of the evidence, trial and execution of the murderers of President Lincoln, at Washington. It is an illustrated work of 200 pages—Price 50 cts. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE SOLDIERS WELCOME HOME.—A correspondent sends us the following report of the dinner which was served up at Waterside on last Friday:

Since the soldiers of South Woodbury have returned home, the ladies have been laboring to give them a welcome home dinner.

After all the necessary arrangements were made, it was announced that Friday, the 4th day of Augnst, was the day chosen for this grand festival to take place. Waterside was the place designated for the people to congregate, and early in the morning the roads were filled with persons wending their way to the grove northeast of the village, where all the arrangements possible, had been made for their comfort.

In the morning, dark clouds gathered in the sky, and in a short time there was every indication of having a wet time of it. Groups could be seen starting out in every direction for the purpose of seeking shelter from the impending storm.

The storm soon passed by with little rain, when the martial music struck up, and soon the people were once more gathered together.

Soon after the people had assembled, a choir of beautiful young ladies took their place on the stand, who had been selected by a committee appointed for that purpose.

From that time everything moved right along. When the speakers took the stand the following programme was announced:

1. Prayer by Rev. Cramer.
2. Singing by the choir. (America.)
3. Martial Music.
4. Address by Rev. Wm. B. Noble.
5. Martial Music.
6. Singing. (The Red White and Blue.)
7. Address by Mr. J. H. Longenecker.
8. Martial Music.
9. Singing. (The Prisoner's Hope.)
10. Address by Rev. Cramer.
11. Martial Music.
12. Singing. (E Pluribus Unum.)
13. Dinner.

I shall not attempt to describe the speaking or singing for it surpassed anything we have heard for some time, suffice it to say that it was exceedingly well done.

The soldiers, at the tap of the drum, formed in two ranks and marched to the table, finding it groaning beneath the weight of the richest luxuries the world can afford.

After dinner was over, we were honored by more singing and had several toasts to which Rev. Cramer and D. Armstrong, Esq., responded in a very appropriate manner.

There was nothing to mar our pleasures until evening when some were caught in a rain storm.

* * * * *

Ladies and Gentlemen of South Woodbury, and others who have contributed on this occasion:

The soldiers take this opportunity of returning, through the writer, their sincere and heartfelt thanks for the esteem and kindness you have shown to the returned ones of our land. You have done nobly, for which we shall ever be gratified, and I may add, that, while you were laboring for a good and just purpose, I am informed you met with some unpleasant reproaches. I am now speaking in behalf of the soliciting committee. While calling on some of our *would be* friends, they even dared to offer the grossest insults to the ladies. Refusals of contributions were made upon various grounds, which I shall not relate, but let it be said to the eternal discredit of those who did so.

Poor miserable creatures, I cannot be personal for the guilty know too well to whom the allusions are made. Do you see any thanks here for you? Oh, I entreat these scorpions to mend their ways, become friends of soldiers, resolve to support the government and after staying at home following the civil avocations of life during this rebellion: let them not grumble when tax collectors call to see them and if they are opposed to soldiers and all their undertakings, let them not speak their mind in public, for the soldiers, whose name is legion, will be sure of finding it out.

We can never repay the kindness shown us by the patriotic and generous of this vicinity, while on the other hand, I am sorry to say, some have kindled a fire of hatred that will not be quenched in a few hours, just for the simple reason, that they refused to contribute and despised the idea of seeing the soldiers have one day of rejoicing after four years toil and privation.

The welcome home dinner is over, and we never spent a more pleasant day in our lives. Everything passed off lovely and quiet.

It will be a day long remembered by all who were present, especially the soldiers.

So, once more, in one voice, we tender our thanks to the ladies and gentlemen, and may you never weary in well doing, is the wish of an OLD SOLDIER.

To the Soldiers of Bedford County.

BY A SOLDIER.

Upon a resolution introduced into Congress by Senator Foote, upon which many Senators delivered their views, and much sectional excitement was aroused, Daniel Webster began his second speech with this example of logical precedent: "When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the Sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his due course. Let us imitate this prudence and before we float farther in the waves of this debate, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are."

Let *us* now imitate this same prudence, and avail ourselves of the first pause after the storm of war to ascertain how far the elements of political discord have driven some of us from the true course of patriotic duty. During the last two administrations of the federal Government prior to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln into the office of Chief Executive of the Nation, the people of the United States were divided upon the question of extension and non-extension of slavery.

The most powerful political party in the North believing slavery to be an evil, desired it to be confined to its then present limits: the South having grown up with the institution, and knowing it to be peculiarly adapted to the aristocratic views of a people who loved to rule rather than be placed upon an equality with the "greasy mechanics and small fisted farmers" of the North, desired its extension.

No depredations upon the system of slavery where it already existed was meditated by the party of non-extensionists, and so was notoriously asserted and perhaps nearly universally believed.

In 1860 the people again went to issue, as before, upon this question, and the result was the great triumph of the non-extensionists. There was no constitutional violation in the verdict then given. There was now nothing to justify a rebellion on the part of the South because of their *purported* defeat, more than there had been before on the part of the North.

The damnable secession dogma of State Rights was made the pretext for the rebellion, which though long before meditated, followed the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency. The South had not forgotten the teachings of Calhoun, and now could practice the lessons of his inspired liturgy. Nothing could have been a better pretext for secession in the hands of Southern fire-eaters than this dogma, and, never, was it thought, with better prospect of success than now, could it be applied.

It must prove its merits, some of them were already known. The doctrine was known to be so plausible that nearly every person in the South would indorse it, and the ignorance of the masses would see in it the cause of our forefathers in the revolt against the tyranny of Britain. They said the South can soon be hurled in open defiance against the federal authorities, and the North may turn its eyes to its government for its vindication if it will, until the fourth of March next when we shall be able to take care of ourselves; for forsooth, many senators and representatives in their congress are ours; in their Cabinet Floyd is ours, and Cobb is ours and Thompson is ours, and the President, is everybody's.

But the South was so eager for a distinct nationality, that preparations were continually making for months prior to the election in 1860 to achieve that end. The result of the election for President, they well knew could be determined by their will. Not one State in the South could be carried by the non-extensionists, while from the results of recent preceding elections in the Northern States with Mr. Douglas as their candidate, (the inevitable one of the honest northern democracy before the democratic national convention,) they could well expect to win. They felt it would be so. They were just as well prepared now as they could ever expect to be to establish their own independence. The election of the Republican nominee was determined upon if a southern man could not be made the choice of the Democratic convention at Charleston or Baltimore.

A southern man was not made the choice of those conventions, and the prestige of success perched upon the Republican party.

Mr. Lincoln was elected President, and thousands of imaginary encroachments upon the guaranteed rights of the South, by the incoming admintstration were paraded before an easily deluded people; and State after State renounced its allegiance to the Federal government. Our forts were captured, our treasury robbed, our guns stolen, and the framers of the constitution were said to have forgotten to give the President the power to "coerce a State." The old Public Functionary beheld, with complacency, the disruption of the States, whilst a patriotic people clamored for his interposition against this treason until their impatience could scarcely longer forbear. Just censure fell upon him from all the newspaper presses that had supported Mr. Lincoln, and not a few that had opposed him; but many indulging friends in the North beheld with sorrow the error of his views, and by a series of compassionate excuses in his behalf made themselves the opponents of the policy that the advocates of the incoming administration were endeavoring to urge upon him.

Of this, again.

☞ The Ladies' Aid Society, of Bedford, ceased its labors on the 18th of July, last, despatched their last box of Hospital supplies, and settled up the business of the society most satisfactorily, leaving a balance of 65 cents in the treasury, after the payment of all its liabilities.

Since its organization, the Society has forwarded to the Women's Branch of U. S. Sanitary Commission, Philodelphia, from May 15, 1863, to July 18, 1865, 21 boxes of Hospital supplies. In addition to this, they distributed in the hospital at Bedford, a number of articles, forwarded a box to the sick and wounded soldiers at Gettysburg, and a box of fancy articles to the Great Central Fair held in Philadelphia, in June, 1864.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—At the late annual meeting of the Board of Trustees

It is a mistake to suppose that he g
white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is pr
ted without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose that he can l
bodily by faith.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is
easy thing to please everybody.

It is a mistake to suppose that a pape
not worth buying which contains only w
we know and believe already.

It is a mistake to suppose that money
for a paper would be as good to us a y
hence as it is now.

It is a great mistake to believe that
would not be thankful for, what is du
and fo

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 10.

Flour	$7.50a8.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WM. B. LAMBRIGHT to Miss MARY ELLEN TEMPLE, of Blair co.

DIED.

On the 26th July ult., Mrs. CONSTANCE A., only daughter of Perire Emile and J. C. Freytet, wife of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., aged 26 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

On the 4th inst., JANE MARY CONSTANCE, daughter of Joseph W. and Constance A. Tate, aged one month and two days.

At the residence of Wm. Agnew, in Bedford, on July 28th, MARGARET WILLIAMS KINTON, daughter of Hugh and Julia Kinton, aged two months and five days.

New Advertisements.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

Posters of any size,
Circulars,
Business Cards,
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets & Programmes,
Concert and Lecture Tickets,
Order Books,
Segar Labels,
Receipts,
Legal Blanks,
Photographer's Cards,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Pamphlets,
Paper Books,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale all the valuable Real Estate belonging to the estate of S. M. BARCLAY, dec'd, situate in and around the Borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. BARCLAY, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Adm'r of S. M. Barclay, dec'd.
Aug. 11:3t.

7 CENTS REWARD.

Whereas DAVID FINNEGAN was regularly indented to me by the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Bedford county; and whereas, the said David Finnegan, on the 4th of July last, decamped without any just cause, this notice is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid, but neither thanks nor charges for bringing him back.

Aug. 11:3t ASA S. STUCKEY.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at September Term, 1865, (4th day.)

Wilson Clark	vs. Jos. Sleighter.
Isaac Wigfield	vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	vs Isaac Wigfield
Same.	vs Same
Mary Ann Biesly	vs Sam'l Williams
Loretto Smith	vs Same
Stephen G. Wright	vs Wm P Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	vs Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	vs Jos & Jas Mortimore
F. D. Beegle	vs Wentz & Feathers
Bloody Run School Dist.	vs W. Providence S. Dis.
John W. Beeler	vs Dr. B F Harry
Fisher & Biddle	vs Sam't Crisman

Aug 11. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &

SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of John Tredwell nn the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south; and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stable, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

aug11:3t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Bunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 4th day, 1865.

Wm. Gillespie, *Foreman.*	David Fluck,
John Dell,	Andrew College,
John A Gump,	Conrad Reighard,
F M Bixler,	William Cessna,
John A Cessna,	Geo W Figard,
John C Miller,	William Foster,
Joseph Bussard, of Jno.,	Jacob C Boor,
Samuel Crissman,	James E. Mattingly,
George S. Potter,	John Diltz,
William Hancock,	Geo. Reimund,
John Boyer, Jr.,	Henry Rose,
Joseph Black,	Peter F Lehman.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle,	John Neary,
John K oons,	Philip Snyder,
Jacob Eicher,	Barnet Weimer,
Henry Clapper,	George Blackburn,
Stephen Weimer,	Solomon Steel,
Wm McClellan,	Jacob Steckman,
Henry Shrader,	Jacob Corl,
Peter Reininger,	James Blackburn,
Jacob Pote,	Solomon Adams,
Chas. W Ashcom,	Jacob Carpenter,
Harrison Brison,	Simon Richey,
Jacob Ewig,	John H. Imler,
John H Barton,	Jacob S Brumbaugh,
Geo. F Steel,	John Cypher,
Archibald Blair,	Robert Taylor,
Jacob Roades,	Jas N Burkhimer,
Charles S Crisman,	Alex. Holsinger,
Francis Beard,	P G Morgart,
Jacob W Rice,	Alex Davis.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office this 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

Aug. 11. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY the 2d day of September, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael and John Heyner, Joseph Rennard and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Morris.

ALSO, one tract of patented land containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and kitchen attached, and a bank barn thereon erected, and an apple orchard thereon, and other out buildings. Adjoining lands of Jacob Otto, Nathaniel Vore, Henry Albaugh and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Levi Otto.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about eighty acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Lydick.

ALSO, A lot of ground in the town of Fairplay, fronting 60 feet on Main street and extending back about 120 feet, with a frame tavern house and kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected, fronting on a street on the east and adjoining a vacant lot on the west. Also, a tract of unimproved land containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining John S. Anderson, John Wachtham, and others. Also, the undivided third part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jno. C. Figard, Jos. Patton and others, all situate in Broadtop township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Figard.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 5.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WEAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of September, (being the 4th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 7th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 7, 1865.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT YOU OUGHT TO,

That we have just received a choice assortment of

PLUG AND FINE CUT

CHEWING TOBACCO;

ALSO,

SMOKING TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

of celebrated brands and flavor.

Try our Segars and be convinced that they are of a superior quality for the price.

Aug. 4.:2m. G. R. & W. OSTER.

$10 REWARD.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing in Newry, Blair co., Pa., on Friday morning, July 28, 1865, a SORREL MARE, six years old, hind feet white, bald face, and a letter C branded under the mane. The above reward will be paid for her delivery at Newry.

Aug. 4.-2t* F. McCOY.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court to and for said county, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Barbara Stoner; minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Susan Stoner, miner child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Wilson Nycum, administrator, of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. P. Diehl, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Chas. Pensyl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Supplemental account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

The accounts of S. L. Russell, Guardian of Jane M., Humphrey D., Sam Houston, Eliza T., Joseph W., and Martha S. Tate, minor children of S. H. Tate, Esq., dec'd.

The administration account of Thos. P. Studebaker, Executor of the last Will &c. of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Isaac Darr, administrator cum testamentum annexo of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Darr, late of the township of Juniata, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Jno. Mower, Guardian of William D. Stuart, minor son of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of J. W Lingenfelter, administrator, of the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

Supplemental account of James C. Devore, one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Morris Walker, Administrator of the estate of George Beisel, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Aug 7, 1865

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas and will be presented to the Court for allowance on the 4th day of September, next, at Bedford:

The account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee of certain creditors of Henry S. King, specified in deed of appointment.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee of certain creditors of John & Thos. King as partners, and of John King & Thos. King. Said creditors being named in deed of appointment.

Aug. 11. O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

STRAYS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in South Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., on the 17th day of July, 1865, two stray MULES, ONE HORSE, and ONE MARE, both of a dun color, and supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

A. K. BASSLER.
Waterside, Pa., July 283t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of F. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg,
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county,
June 23. *Executors of F. B. Statler, dec'd.*

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its exhibition on SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY,

Any information desired by persons intending to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

A. BROWER LONGAKER, Sec'y.
Norristown, July 14, 1865:3t

GENTLEMEN

Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
July 21.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stuft, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14:6t. Administrator

NOTICE.

Whereas the Indenture binding JACOB RUCK to S. F. SHOUP of Liberty township, is by mutual consent, annulled and made void forever, all persons are hereby notified not to trust or harbor said Jacob R. Fluck on my account.

Liberty tp., July 28, 1865:1t* S. F. SHOUP.

NEW GROCERY and NOTION STORE.

BLOODY RUN AHEAD!

C. T. BLAKE would respectfully inform the public that he has a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONS,
FANCY ARTICLES,

Such as ribbons, flowers, hoop-skirts, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, collars, neck-ties, perfumery, ladies boots and shoes; in connection with a large assortment of TINWARE. Also, STOVE-PIPE constantly on hand.

Having purchased at low rates, he offers special inducements to buyers.

Bloody Run, July 28, 1865.-3m*

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCHES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,

CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday,

Farm, Garden & Household.

IS FARMING A PROFITABLE BUSINESS?

Yes, sir farming is a profitable business when rightly managed. If it were not so, why is it that where but a few years ago the roads through our country were lined with log huts for habitations and evidences of poverty met the view of the passer-by at every step, we now see large, handsome farmhouses, great barns crowded with plenty, and all surrounded with evidences not only of plenty, but of wealth. And why is it that men who, but a few years ago, were worth only a few hundred dollars, or perhaps nothing, are now buying, in addition to their already large farms, those of their neighbors? Yes, sir, and paying for them, too. This is the state of things here on the Western Reserve, and our country affords many better sections for farming than this. One reason why there are so many failures in farming is, as he stated, the shiftlessness of those who pretend to be farmers. Another great reason is, that it is a very common opinion among men that any one that has not brains enough for anything else is just fit to be a farmer (though I hope this notion has less supporters than formerly), and that all the education a farmer needs, or ought to have, is to know how to read, write, and "cast up accounts." There is an old couplet which expresses another reason for the lack of success in farming:

"He who, by the plow, would thrive,
Must either hold himself, or drive."

A man, to be a successful farmer, must attend to his business himself. From my own experience for the last ten years as a farmer, and my acquaintance with farming communities, I do consider farming a profitable and pleasant business, and I know of no man of energy and good judgment, with a taste for farming, that has not been successful.—*New York Observer.*

HOGS IN THE APPLE ORCHARD.

Nobody sends as many apples to market as my neighbor John Jacobs. He always has apples to sell, and gets the highest prices. Folks prefer large apples, and such are always in Jacob's barrels. You may search them with a candle, and not find a knotty fruit or a worm hole. Such Rhode Island Greenings and Roxbury Russetts I have never met with in the old States.—They are as handsome as any thing in the virgin soil of the West. I was going to Jacob's orchard last summer and I had the curiosity to call and examine for myself. Says I, "Neighbor, what is there in your soil that makes such smooth, large apples?" They are a third bigger than anything I can get, and my trees look as well as yours." "The secret is not in the soil," John replied with a twinkle in his eye, "but on it. Do you see those grunters there? My pork brings me fifty cents a pound—eight in flesh, and the balance in fruit. I began to pasture my orchard ten years ago with hogs, and since that time I have had no trouble with wormy fruit. Apples, as a general thing, do not fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. The apple-worm and curculia lay their eggs in the fruit, and the apples drop early. The pigs devour the apples, and by September every unsound apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit left. The crop of insects for the next year is devoured by the pigs. They root around under the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over what I spread. The apples help the pigs, and the pigs help the apples."

I saw John's secret at once, and have profited by it. I never had so few insects as this spring, and I have given the pigs credit for it. In turning the orchard into a pasture, put in pigs—not landpikes, with snouts like levers. You might lose trees as well as insects in that case. But well-bred animals with judicious snouts, will root in a subdued and proper manner.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARMERS AND FARMING.

A prominent public man at Washington writes me: "I envy you the delights of your farm, and long to get back to mine." There is a pleasure in farming which those who have never engaged in other pursuits do not appreciate. I pity the man who has no love for agriculture or horticulture. There must be something radically wrong in his constitution. Depend upon it, he cannot be much of a man. Of course he may wish to engage in other pursuits for the purpose of making money. But if he prefers to stand behind a counter and measure out dry goods or groceries, and thinks it more "respectable" than cultivating the soil, he either lacks the instincts of a gentlemen, or is weak in the upper regions. I would not walk ten rods with such a man if I could help it, or have any intercourse with him further than was necessary. I should expect him to say something that was disagreeable.

"But farmers are not all gentlemen." True. Some of the most conceited and disagreeable men I ever knew were farmers. But such men, however much they may affect to despise those engaged in other pursuits, have no real love for agriculture and no genuine self-respect. Ignorant, prejudiced, without culture, ill-bred, self-satisfied, with low tastes and sordid desires, they are incapable of appreciating the dignity of their avocation.—*Genesee Farmer.*

DO NOT feed off pastures too closely, as the grass will be a long time starting again, especially in hot and dry weather. It is bad policy to keep so much stock that pastures are always very short. The leaves of grass perform the office of lungs. Therefore, let plants have top enough, that the breathing may not be obstructed.

THERE is a young lady in Henry County, Missouri, not yet sweet sixteen, who is this year cultivating fifteen acres of corn. She does all the necessary work, including ploughing, and has taken this course to obtain money with which to educate herself.

LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT IN SHEEP.—The English rule is to weigh sheep when fatted, and divide the weight by seven, and call it quarters. Thus, sheep weighing one hundred and forty pounds, would give twenty pounds a quarter as the dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition, this rule is sufficient for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat ones go over it.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

Dr. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
Col. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,

N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.

N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and SUITS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods,
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities,

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

Second.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GENTLEMEN Will find at

CRAMERS'

A choice stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and be convinced they are cheap.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE Specific Pill. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,

however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE: *Milky Discharges; Inflammation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BERRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, SIX BOXES (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotch and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at		$235
Combined do with Reel		225
Do. do without Reel		210
No. 1 Mower		185
No. 2 or Junior Mower		160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.

June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are this found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ,

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

[illegible] ORDINARY SIZE OF COTTON, [illegible] six cubic feet, weighs only three hundred and thirty pounds.

[illegible] RRYING IN THE SOUTH.—A letter from [illegible] ern, North Carolina says that a considerable number of young men whose regiments are about being mustered out—such as the 47th and 48th New York, and 76th Pennsylvania Zouaves—have made up their minds to stay in the country. There are too many eligible openings to be resisted. They will be marrying the disconsolate young ladies and widows, and settling down for life on the vacant farms which on every hand invite their labour and enterprise.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000 Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to	10.00
6000 Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As